Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 78 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, March 13, 1794. [Whole No. 536.]

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)
John Moore, Master;

Is a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

For Frederickſburgh and Falmouth,
(Rappahannock River, Virginia)
THE SCHOONER

Friendſhip,
Henry Macnamara, Maſter

Will ſail on Saturday next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at John Waln's Wharf, or to

Emanuel Walker.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and GINSENG.
March 5. 3twfſſ

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

Writing
ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.
Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,
Fire Buckets
Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by
GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.
March 4. dtf

WHEREAS an alias ſubpœna has iſſued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the ſuit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the ſaid MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS. This is to give notice to the ſaid ROBERT, that he be and appear at the ſaid Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the ſeventh day of April next, at the State-Houſe in the ſaid City, to anſwer the matters alledged in the ſaid petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.
March 5, 1794. *12w4w
To Robert Evans.

TO BE SOLD,
Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,
The Houſe N°. 245,
AND
Lot of Ground
On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.

THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.
March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Truſtees of the Loan Office, eſtabliſhed per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the laſt payment ſhould have been made, and every juſtifiable indulgence having been granted, That unleſs they come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of April next, precepts will iſſue againſt all delinquents without regard to perſons or circumſtances. All former and exiſting ſheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to ſaid Office, are requeſted to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proſecuting them without diſtinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

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A Journeyman Bookbinder
WANTED,
Who can be recommended for his induſtry and ſobriety—He may hear of employ by applying to Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, No. 24, North Third-ſtreet.
March 8. *d5t

A Slitter of Iron
WANTED.

A MAN well ſkilled in rolling and ſlitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. eop4t

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Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

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A RECOMPENCE OF
One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any perſon who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of May next, produce to them ſuch a plan and elevation of a Banking Houſe, as ſhall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handſome front is deſired: The whole building is to be ſubſtantial and commodious with as much ſpace around it, as the ſize of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets in Philadelphia; and its dimenſions are 110 feet on Third-ſtreet, and about 100 feet weſtward.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.
eop 3w.

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—
A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3law6w

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

George Bringhurſt,
COACH-MAKER,
In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kitteereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

To be Sold at Public Venaue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the houſe of *John Thomſon*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary Houſe
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large ſtone ciſtern, and a very commodious ſtable and coach-houſe, and a great quantity of the beſt building ſtones in the walls of the houſe, which was formerly built for the reſidence of the Governors of New-Jerſey. The ſituation of this Lot is ſo well known for its healthineſs and beautiful proſpect of the Raritan river to the weſt of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the eaſt, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the firſt day of May next, when a good and ſufficient Deed will be given to the purchaſer, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Eſq. Preſident of the Board of Proprietors of the Eaſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, and the remaining two thirds ſatisfactorily ſecured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Regiſter.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The conduct of the powers at war is ſuch that an American cannot but feel for the honor and ſafety of his country. The report of the Secretary of State, as well as other notorious proof, ſhews that we ſuffer wrong and encroachment both from the French and the Engliſh. The ſeiſure and Condemnation of our veſſels in the Weſt Indies by the Engliſh, is yet but imperfectly explained to us, but enough is known to convince us that the aſpect of things is very alarming to our peace. To loſe our ſhips and cargoes or to go to war to protect them, is a dreadful alternative. Peace ought to be the aim of our politics as long as it can be maintained. Two things are now proper—To lay aſide party diſputes, and to indulge no intemperate paſſions. Parties now owe it to their country to ſhew their zeal for the common welfare. Something muſt be done but is it doing any thing worthy of the Criſis, worthy of the firm and conſiderate character of our nation, worthy of the neutral ſtation we have publicly taken, to celebrate French triumphs. Is peace our object? If it really is let us keep peace—Let us behave like neutrals and not like parties in the quarrel. If the diſaſters of the Engliſh arms ſhould make them leſs unjuſt, or leſs arrogant, than we think they are, and if in conſequence our chance for preſerving peace ſhould be the more favorable, every patriot will rejoice in the event. The ſeiſure of our veſſels in the Weſt Indies, on the pretence of their being forfeited by the laws of Louis the XVI, if it has really happened, as we have the moſt alarming grounds to fear it has, is a ſcandalous breach of the Laws of Juſtice and of Neutrality, which merits our indignation. Even on that ſuppoſition, it is our policy and our intereſt to take our meaſures coolly and cautiouſly. We muſt not take counſel of our paſſions—let us ſhew the impartial world, that we have courted peace in the love of peace—that they are the aggreſſors and that all men ought to wiſh to ſee them humbled. What madneſs is it therefore, at this critical moment, for the citizens of New York to ſhew their partizanſhip in the war. Why ſhould they ring their bells? What does it ſay to the world but that America is an enemy under a maſk, profeſſing neutrality, yet ſhewing the moſt ardent partiality. Is this a proper time to give a pretext to the Engliſh who ſeem to be ready enough even without one to violate our rights? Is it our prudence to put into their mouths charges againſt our ſincerity? They will not fail to ſay, you are enemies who dare not to declare war and yet ſuppoſe yourſelves entitled to indulge the paſſions of enemies—you allow the French to ſell their prizes in your ports. —You refuſe the like privilege to us—your newſpapers, your public meetings, your toaſts and even your legiſlative bodies, avow your hatred of us. The celebration of French triumphs, is done by public order, and at public charge. This is not neutrality—it is hoſtility, and, therefore, we make repriſals. If we would avoid war, let our prudence refuſe any act of meddling with its events or paſſions. Every individual may freely indulge his feelings—but, a public parade of them, is needleſs—is raſh—is inſulting. SENEX.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following was prepared for yeſterday's Paper, but was omitted for want of room.

Extract of a letter from Captain William Bell of the brig Union of Philadelphia, dated Crooks Haven, River Elbe, November 1, 1793.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you of my ſafe arrival here the 29th ult. and am at preſent under quarantine on account of the ſickneſs which prevailed in Philadelphia, and my having loſt one man who died the ſecond day after I got to ſea. On my paſſage I was boarded by a French frigate called the Flora, they made me hoiſt both my boats out, firſt one and then the other, which ſtove along ſide; otherwiſe they behaved well. When near the Channel, was boarded by a cutter which I think was from Gurnſey, and becauſe I could not hoiſt my boat out, they being told of the reaſon, they fired two ſhot through my mainſail, one in a direct line over my head within two feet of me; they at laſt took poſſeſſion of me, ſending an officer and ten men on board, who ſent me on board the cutter where I was detained ſixteen hours a priſoner; they would not even ſuffer me to go on deck by myſelf: the prize-maſter on board my veſſel ſtruck the Mate, and turned him forward, that night he broke all the letters open, and it was with great difficulty the Mate kept him from deſtroying them, they drank my beſt liquors—rummaged all the cheſts and bedding, carried off ſeveral valuable articles of my own, fortunately I had ſecured my money a few days before, 2600 dollars would have been an excellent booty for them—In getting from on board the Cutter, a heavy ſea running, I was obliged to jump a great height, and cut my left leg moſt ſhockingly to the bone, carrying away great pieces of my fleſh, and I fear it will be a long time before I get the better of it."

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 30.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Speech of Mr. Madison.

[CONTINUED.]

Thirdly. The proposed resolutions would favor an advantageous competition and distribution of our trade, among the manufacturing nations of Europe. At present, it may be said to be monopolized by one; so great is the disproportion of its manufactures which come to our market. That this is an evil, has been admitted, and cannot be doubted. It exposes us to the greatest and most sudden embarrassments from the caprice, the passions, the mistaken calculations of interest, the bankruptcies, and the wars of a single foreign country. Many of these embarrassments are felt at the present moment. If it were possible to liquidate them into a pecuniary statement, it would be found that, in a permanent view of our interest, there would be economy in making very considerable temporary sacrifices, for the purpose of dividing our custom among a number of competitors. It was not true, that Great Britain alone can supply the manufactures we want. France, the United Netherlands, and several other nations, are capable of supplying us with a variety of articles, as well as the nation from which they now come; and, if invited to our markets by prudent encouragements in the first instance, will soon learn to fashion their manufactures to the wants and tastes of this country. The policy of favoring particular branches of trade, even at some expence, in order to guard against the evil of depending on a single one, was exemplified by the conduct of Great Britain herself. Although he viewed her discriminations generally, respecting, us, in the light he had explained; yet, he thought it possible, that in the instance of naval stores and ship-timbers, it might be her intention to foster a rivalship in a more distant quarter, in order to provide against a casual privation of the supplies of a nearer quarter. These articles are essential to the marine of Great Britain; as her marine is essential to her greatness Were she to have no resource but in the Baltic, a war with the Baltic powers might be fatal to her. It may be wise in her, therefore, to keep open the American resource, even at the price of a tax on herself. In this case she must quarrel with both the Baltic powers and the United States at the same time, before the supplies will be cut off.

A member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dexter) had not, Mr. M. said, been very consistent in his reasoning on this subject. He had contended against all attempts to excite a beneficial competition, on the idea that no competition could be beneficial which would not spring up of itself; and yet he had warned us against the danger, that Great Britain, by exciting a competition against the United States, in those parts of Europe, which most resemble the infant situation of our country, might establish new sources from which supplies would afterwards spontaneously flow to her, without being ever again wanted from the United States. The same remark was applicable to the reasoning of the other gentlemen who had represented the danger of exciting a permanent rivalship for the West-India market, in favour of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Fifthly. The plan of the resolutions tended to conciliate nations in treaty, or disposed to be in treaty with us, into arrangements still more favourable to our commerce. This argument had peculiar weight in relation to France. It had been said that Great Britain was our best customer. The fact, he said, was that we were her best customer: but that France was our best customer. We consume more of British manufactures than any other nation in the world consumes. France consumes more of our productions, than any other nation consumes. He referred to the statements he had before offered for proof of this. Her consumption was also of the most valuable kind; and under favourable regulations would be a very growing one. It consisted of wheat and flour, salt provisions, and fish; articles which were not admitted by Great Britain; and which without the market of France, would glut every other.

Of our fish she consumed five eighths of the whole exportation. Her use of our live animals was another important consideration. It amounted, in the list of our exports, to 352,795 dollars, for the year 1791. In the same year, the British demand amounted to no more than 62,415 dollars. The superior *proportion* of navigation we enjoyed in the French channels of intercourse had already been shewn. In examining the policy of cultivating and securing the French markets, he said it ought not to be forgotten, that the profits and the revenue arising from the rum distilleries, depended on an article obtained almost, if not altogether, from the French dominions alone; and which was the only raw material of any consequence imported into the United States. It was paid for also, as had been much urged on other occasions by members on the opposite side, in the worst fish, which could find a vent in no other part of the world. The Molasses imported into the United States in one year, amounted to upwards of seven millions of gallons, more than one half of which went into the state of Massachusetts. He took notice also of the article of sugar, as rendered of great importance by our habits and our finances; and of which more than one half was supplied by the French West-Indies. Out of 17,142,723 dollars imported, 9,321,829 dollars were received from that source. The residue came from the Danish, Dutch, and British dominions, in the following proportions, to wit. Danish, 2,833,010 dollars, Dutch 2,707,231 dollars. British 2,280,647 dollars. This statement was taken from the imports of 1790, the only year he had been able to examine on this point.

It had been said, why grant privileges before a mutual grant should be secured by positive stipulation? Why throw away by a legal regulation, what ought to be the price of treaty? He answered, that the legal regulation threw nothing away, as it was always recoverable: That in the present instance, it was only meeting the legal regulations of which France had set the example: that instead of being a bar to treaty, such a course of proceeding, more than any other, would smooth the way to it, by explaining the objects, and establishing a confidence, on both sides—that it would be happy, if in all cases, where treaties are in view, this open and conciliatory process, could take the place of that reserve and mysterious negociation, with which the parties approach each other. Were Great Britain desirous of forming amicable arrangements by treaty, he asked what readier or more prudent step could she have taken for the purpose, than to have followed the example set her, by holding out in her laws, the spirit in which she was willing to meet us in negociation?

Having gone through these explanations, Mr. M. entered into a view of the principal objections to the resolutions proposed.

1. It was said they would diminish the revenue, and endanger the funds.

With respect to the public debt, his general ideas had been expressed by several who had spoken before him. He acknowledged that he had disliked and opposed the modification given to it; but after it had received the sanction of law, he had entertained no other wish on the subject, than that the debt might be honorably discharged, as fast as the circumstances of the country would permit. This he was well satisfied was the prevailing sentiment of the great body of the people. He did not believe, that there was a single state in the Union, or any considerable part of a single state, that did not acquiesce (where they did not approve) in the provisions which had been made in behalf of the public creditors. At the same time he was equally sure, that it never was either meant by Congress, or understood by the public, that in mortgaging the impost for their security, it was to be an hostage to foreign countries for our unqualified acquiescence in their unequal laws, and to be worne, as long as the debt should continue, as a badge of national humiliation. The nature of the obligation could certainly import no more in favor of the creditors, than that the fund appropriated should be applied, as far as requisite, to their use; unless equivalent funds should be substituted; nor more against the public, than that all deficiencies in the fund should be made up, whether arising without, or in consequence of, a change in the laws. If it should happen, then, that in consequence of any measure, dictated by the general good, the impost should become inadequate to its object, all that could be exacted by the public creditors, would be some other provision that would supply the defalcation; and it ought not to be doubted, that the people at large, whose good was pursued, would readily support whatever other provision might become indispensible. He had made these remarks, however, with reference to an event, which he did not by any means admit to be probable. The more he had revolved the subject, the more clearly it appeared to him, that a very operative addition might be made to the duties on the enumerated articles, without endangering the aggregate product of the importations. And he entirely concurred in opinion with those, who had observed, that the greatest injury which could be done to the class of citizens holding the public paper, was to represent their interests as more to be regarded, than any national considerations whatever; and to oppose to the latter, even the most imaginary contingencies to the former.

(Speech to be continued.)

March 11.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the defence of certain ports, &c. and, after some time spent in the business, the bill was reported with amendments and passed to a third reading.

A bill came down from the Senate providing for building a light-house on Cape-Hatteras, and one near Occacock Island; twice read in the House.

A bill was reported, providing for building a light-House on Seguin in the District of Maine—twice read.

These two bills were incorporated to form one.

The amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill providing for the expense attending foreign intercourse were agreed to, and the bill passed to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 12.

The bill providing for the defence of certain ports and harbors was read the third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1794 was brought in engrossed—in filling up the blanks, the estimate of expences which will attend the fortifying certain ports and harbors was incorporated—the bill was then passed.

The foreign intercourse bill was also passed this day.

Mr. SEDGWICK, after some prefatory remarks, read agreeable to notice on Monday last the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there be raised, armed and equipped, fifteen regiments of auxiliary troops, to consist of 1000 men rank and file each, with the proper officers.

Resolved, That the commissioned officers thereof be appointed as other officers of the United States, and that the non-commissioned officers and privates be inlisted for the term of two years; and with this condition, that if war should break out within that time, between the United States and any foreign European power, they shall be bound to serve for the term of three years, after the commencement of the war, if the same shall so long continue.

Resolved, That in the case of such war, the officers of the said regiments shall be entitled to the like pay and subsistence, and to equal rank and command with the officers of the present military establishment of the United States; but except in such case shall be entitled to pay, only for the time they shall actually attend on the days of training and exercise hereafter mentioned.

Resolved, That each non-commissioned officer and private shall, by virtue of his inlistment, be entitled to a bounty, consisting of a suit of clothes per annum, of the value of twelve dollars, and shall also be entitled to a compensation of half a dollar per day, for each day he shall assemble for the purpose of training or exercising; which except in case of war, with some foreign European power, shall not exceed twenty-four days in one year; & in that case each noncommissioned officer & private shall be entitled to the same pay and rations, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, as the other troops of the United States.

Resolved, That the said regiments shall be furnished with arms and accoutrements at the expense of the United States to be returned at the expiration of their term of services

Resolved, That revenues by taxes or duties, competent to the purpose of defraying the expense of raising and paying the said troops, be provided.

Resolved, That within two years and six months after the time, which shall be prescribed by law, for beginning to enlist the said troops, if no war shall in the mean time break out with any foreign European power, the regiments aforesaid shall be abolished and cease.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorised, if in his judgment the safety or welfare of the United States shall require it, to lay an embargo generally or particularly, upon ships in the ports or harbors of the United States, for a term, not exceeding at any one time, forty days, and also to prohibit for a like term, generally or particularly, the exportation of commodities from the United States, and such embargo or prohibition to continue from time to time, until the expiration of fourteen days after the commencement of the session of Congress next ensuing the present.

These resolutions were read twice and committed, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

A sketch of the remarks which accompanied the above resolutions shall be given to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating sundry representations from the officers of the Spanish Legation—these were read with closed galleries.

Foreign Intelligence.

LEGHORN, Nov. 27.

Yesterday we witnessed one of the most dreadful catastrophes. Le Scipion, a French ship of 74 guns, carrying 600 men which was lying at anchor in this port with the British squadron under the command of Admiral Cosby, became a prey to the flames. At three o'clock in the afternoon, large columns of black smoke, rising from all parts of the ship, were the forerunners of the flames, which began to break forth a few moments after. The crew, who were almost all on board of her, & had not the smallest suspicion of any accident, finding they could not withstand the rage of the fire, mostly flung themselves thro' the flames into the sea, every one striving to escape with his life. Mean while a great number of the jolly-boats belonging to the British, Swedish, and Neapolitan men of war, picked up many of the unfortunate sufferers, and a great number of dead bodies were afterwards taken up, suffocated or drowned.

The rest, being invalids, or wishing to extinguish the flames, which began to spread in every part, fell victims.

About 4 o'clock, all the rigging and masts were seen on fire; the port-holes of the cannon resembled so many furnaces issuing a fiery lava. The guns, loaded either with grape shot or balls, went off, and threatened to set fire to the rest of the shipping.

Rear-Admiral Cosby, finding the squadron of his Britannic Majesty too near the French ship, and exposed to the most imminent danger immediately sailed from the harbour. Shortly after, the French ship bore away from her anchors all on fire; fortunately a strong gale from the land, had preserved the shipping in the harbor from destruction, while Le Scipion passed along, and that prevented great misfortunes.

About eight o'clock in the evening, Le Scipion was four Italian miles from the port, when the great explosion took place in the store-room, containing 300 barrels of gun-powder. The column of fire, rose to the height of near 300 fathoms; a large smoke ensued, which appeared intersected with flames, and during several minutes the whole horizon seemed to be on fire.

The explosion was so great, that it resembled the effect of the most dreadful shock of an earthquake, and an immense number of window panes in this city burst. After the explosion of the store-room, the water rushed into the body of the hulk, which began to sink.

About two o'clock in the morning no further signs of fire appeared on the surface of the sea.

In the morning, a piece of the ship was still seen out of the water, full of coals, and covered with bodies.

It is ſhocking to remark, that by a fire which laſted only a few hours, a ſhip was blown up, reckoned to be worth one million of piaſters, beſides 200 men of the crew, including M. de Goy, the Captian who would not quit her.

This dreadful accident is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a barrel of brandy being ſet on fire by a light which was burning near it.

To the above loſs we muſt add, that of a great quantity of live ſtock, and all kinds of proviſion, deſtined for Toulon.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.

We learn, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, under the guarantee of Great Britain and Auſtria, has obtained from the Porte the long wiſhed for conſent, to paſs the Dardanelles with a Ruſſian fleet, and thereupon promiſed to take a more deciſive part in the war againſt France.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.

A ſubſcription has been opened to furniſh the combined army between Straſbourg and Frankfort with proviſions, and ſuch things as it may want; and Frankfort alone has offered to do it, out of gratitude, and to ſet an example to others.

In Alſace, Wurmſur has been entreated to permit the peaſants to arm themſelves, which had not hitherto been granted; and a cordon will be formed along the Rhine, and between the Electoral Court and Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, who is Colonel of the Upper Rhine.

At Straſbourg all who will not agree to the new irreligious principles are perſecuted; and it is affirmed that Baron Abepkirch, who refuſed to conform to the new Faith was murdered!

General Kalkreuth is in a ſtate of convaleſcence at Neuſtadt.

A violent cannonade was heard yeſterday and to day, which it is believed came from the environs of Landau, or from Bergzabern, where the Prince of Hohenlohe is.

December 11.

Since the late deciſive engagement in the Duchy of Deux Ponts, in which the Duke of Brunſwick *himſelf* was ſlightly wounded, nothing particular has happened in that quarter. The Carmagnols, however, take ſuch meaſures near Saar and Bliſs, as may enable them to repeat ere long, their attempts to break into Germany.

Letters from Italy ſtate, that in the county of Nice, the campaign is ended for this year. General Staſoldo, who for the better protection of the valley of Sture, had advanced into the French territory, has, by the great quantity of ſnow, been compelled to fall back, and to ſend his troops into winter quarters.

Before the commencement of the action of the 30th, his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick addreſſed his army to the following effect:—"This is the moment to convince the Univerſe, that the Pruſſian troops are worthy of the glory which they formerly acquired. The fate of Germany is in your hands, and hangs upon the event of this battle, I promiſe you not to quit the field while one ſoldier ſhall remain; and, as it becomes me, you ſhall ever find me in the poſt of danger at your head."

The whole army, fired by this addreſs, ſtruck the ground with their firelocks, and the Duke was perſonally engaged in every attack.

PARIS, December 13.

The living, deſpoiled of their property and wealth, and no longer offering temptation and ſpoils to the public depredators, the latter have diſcovered a new mine of wealth, by digging up the graves and robbing the dead. With this view, the Miniſter of War has propoſed that all the churches and burying places ſhould be ſearched for leaden coffins.

Madame du Barre was executed on the 9th inſt. in the evening, on the Place de la Revolution. Her behaviour was by no means firm. The executioner was under the neceſſity of ſupporting her in his arms during the whole way. Being arrived at the foot of the ſcaffold, the two aſſiſtants of the executioner were obliged to lift her upon it.—— When they were at the point of faſtening her on the plank, ſhe exerted all her ſtrength and ran to the other ſide of the ſcaffold. She was ſoon brought back and tied. Her head was immediately ſtruck off.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Copy of a Letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

"*Tournay, Dec. 3, 1793.*

"My Lord,

"I take the earlieſt opportunity in my power of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordſhip's letter of the 8th of Nov. and of returning my ſincere thanks, as well as thoſe of the troops I have the honor to command, for your very liberal preſent of 5000 flannel waiſtcoats, and a bale of ſocks. The information of this, as well as the ſeveral other ſubſcriptions ſet on foot in Great Britain for the relief and comfort of the ſoldiers, has been received by them with every ſentiment of gratitude.

"They have conducted themſelves, in all the trials of the campaign, with patience and with courage; and I flatter myſelf, they will never prove unworthy of the generoſity of their countrymen.

"I am, my Lord, yours,

"FREDERICK."

To the right hon the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, &c.

December 26.

Saturday, Lord Howe attended the board of admiralty; and it was yeſterday confidently reported, that his Lordſhip had reſigned the command of the Channel fleet.

By the American ſhip Sarah, Capt. Jackſon, juſt arrived from India, we learn, in addition to the India news received over-land, that Marquis Cornwallis had taken poſſeſſion of Chandernagore, as well as of five French ſhips in the river, ſome of which had nearly effected their lading for Europe.

Their names are Le Deux Amis, La St. Dominique, Chandernagore ſchooner, and Le Conſtance and Neſtor ſnows.

When the laſt packet left Oſtend, the Heſſian troops were embarking there to join the Earl of Moira at Guernſey.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

A letter from Niagara, dated Jan. 29, ſays—"Since writing the above, an Expreſs arrived from Detroit, brings the following accounts, viz.—That the Indians and American Army had engaged each other; and, that the former loſt 1500, and the latter 800 men; but the former has ſuffered a *TOTAL DEFEAT.*

'Col. England, of the 24th Regiment, has ſent down to know whether he is to oppoſe the American Army or not, and prevent them from building a Fort on the River Detroit, as it ſeems they have marched with that intention.'

N. B. Capt. Eaton who is arrived here, left Head-Quarters January 22.

COMMUNICATION.

A correſpondent recommends to his countrymen the peruſal of the correſpondencies between our Executive and the Engliſh and French Miniſters, lately publiſhed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and ſold by Francis Childs, & Co. Theſe pamphlets contain, not only a ſtatement of facts and claims, in the controverſies between the reſpective nations, but a fund of diplomatic knowledge, very uſeful to Americans, who are young in negociation. Mr. Jefferſon's letter on the ſubject of Mr. Genet's recall, has been univerſally admired. Not leſs to be admired is his anſwer to Mr. Hammond's claims and ſtatements. In *fact*, in *arguments* and *in authorities*, the American Secretary has an infinite advantage over his Antagoniſts.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW YORK March 12th.

By Captain Brooks who arrived here on Monday from St. Croix, we learn, that the Judge of Admiralty at St. Kitts has declared explicitly that he will not condemn American veſſels, under the new inſtructions from the Britiſh miniſtry, which were publiſhed in yeſterday's paper, as he held them not binding upon him for that purpoſe. This account confirms that from Mr. Claſon's Captain publiſhed a few days ſince; and from the character of Captain Brooks and his ſupercargo, who gives the ſame account, we venture to pronounce the intelligence authentic.

At the ſame time, we were aſſured that at Montſerat, all American veſſels are condemned, if they have on board any coffee, ſugar or cotton from the French Iſlands; the judge being, as it is ſuppoſed, concerned in the privateers that capture them.

MORE OF TOULON.

REMARKS, *after the abandonment*

Amid the diverſe poſitions of the fleet during this night, either to be leſs expoſed to the fire of the enemy, or to facilitate the embarkation of many families, who came by droves, in boats, compaſſion and pity ſeized the hardeſt heart; the moſt inhumane could not endure the cries of many without yielding to their ſolicitations. On this occaſion fathers called for their children; huſbands for their wives; and each one for relations and friends. Several plunged themſelves into the ſea, to overtake the veſſels which were getting under way, a great number of whom were drowned—ſome of them in deſpair, ſeized their wives from their lying in beds, to ſave them from the vengeful *knife* of their enemy.

This aſpect forced compaſſion even before the hour of the horrid conflagration had arrived; all conducted with great ſecrecy, not one of thoſe ſuccours, which could be procured for theſe unfortunates, failed. They were all received on board; and there they had the conſolation of ſeeing the rights of humanity fulfilled in their reſpect.

To ſee *Toulon* is to ſee *Troy*; and the compariſon which ſuch an aſpect cauſes cannot be mitigated except by reflecting, that it is a puniſhment of God, fully merited by the heniouſneſs of their crimes.

In fine, Toulon is loſt—but it has not been delivered to the enemy! Nor will they find it more, nor the forts on the ſea-ſhores, which heretofore guarded the Mediterranean coaſts, and environs—and this anſwers the ſame purpoſe as if we ſtill held poſſeſſion. *Madrid Gaz.*

NEW-LONDON, March 6.

Extract of a letter from Capt. T. Stillman, dated Montſerat, January 20.

"The moſt of the privateers of the Engliſh Iſlands have reſorted to this place, and made their Agent here, to bring in neutral veſſels and condemn them, becauſe they will not do it on the other Iſlands. I find by examination that this is a law of Montſerat, and no where elſe. Veſſels coming from England upon hearing of this, directly come to this place, and ſeeing theſe Agents (whoſe names are Breeds) they immediately make them theirs alſo, and then ſail for Americans. Two ſuch have lately gone out, and have ſent in ſeveral Americans who are condemned, others are cruizing off Guadaloupe and Martinique, and may take the moſt of the veſſels in thoſe places, which we are informed are an hundred in each of thoſe Iſlands, unleſs ſomething is immediately done.

"I would inform you that Capt. Leſter of Norwich (whoſe ſloop had been taken and libelled) was on the morning after his veſſel was taken off by his mate put into a moſt diſmal jail among French priſoners and negroes, but was by the petition of the Americans, liberated in three days. He is to wait for his trial till March or April, and in the mean time is without friends, money or cloaths.

"This may give you ſome faint idea of our ſituation, and of our reception in this place."

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. X.

Mr. FENNO,

Laſt evening, the Players at the New-Theatre gave us the tragedy called *Douglaſs*, and a comic opera called *The Farmer*.

The Obſerver noticed with great ſatisfaction, the decorum and good behavior of the perſons in the Gallery; ſuch gentlemanly deportment does them much honor, is a credit to their country, and ſuch ſhould be the conduct of a civil and free people.

The entertainment was, taking it together good, The Obſerver aſks the players a queſtion, Is it impoſſible to ſpeak louder, and to articulate better? *Mr. Whitlock, Mrs. Whitlock*, and *Mr. Fennel* excepted, the actors in the tragedy were not heard, ſo well as could be wiſhed.

Mr. Moreton will do well to correct a rapidity in ſpeech, which is a fault, peculiarly ſo in him, as the Obſerver is led to believe he can correct it with eaſe.

One word to the ladies and gentlemen in the boxes, who poſſeſs ſuch extreme ſenſibility, that in the middle of a tender and affecting ſentence or geſture, they are forced to clap their hands like boys in a mob. My friends, your ſenſibility has an unnatural mode of exhibition; *delicate* ſenſibility, and it would be inſolent to ſuppoſe you poſſeſſed ſenſibility without delicacy; yes *delicate* ſenſibility, excited by grief, is rarely expreſſed, by clapping hands.

The future numbers of the Obſerver, ſhall take up each actor, and incident of the reſpective entertainments; and in a few words detail merit and demerit, not with the cruelty of a critic or enemy, but with a ſacred regard to truth.

*** Erratum—in the poetry in yeſterday's paper, 10th line from the bottom for "*ſhove*" read *move*.

Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions were this day taken up in the Houſe of Repreſentatives—the Houſe in Committee of the whole—A motion was made by Mr. Nicholas to amend the ſecond reſolution, by ſtriking out the words "European nations having no commercial treaty with the United States," for the purpoſe of inſerting "*Great Britain.*" The diſcuſſion of this motion, took up the principal part of the time, and was at length determined in the affirmative. No queſtion was taken on the reſolution as amended.

By the lateſt arrival at New-York from the Iſland of Jamaica, we are informed that the inhabitants of Leogane have ſigned a capitulation ſimilar to that acceded to by the inhabitants of Jeremie. The Britiſh force at preſent there, is one company of the royal artillery, commanded by captain Smith, and a battalion company of the 13th Regiment, by Captain Bradſhaw.

The lateſt accounts from Jeremie, which was in a ſtate of perfect quiet, mention that the Baron Montalambert had, in the neighbourhood of Tiburon, given the freebooters a ſevere beating, and driven in their advanced poſts.

SHIP NEWS.

The following is a liſt of the American veſſels taken by the privateers belonging to the Iſland of Antigua, and carried in there, all within ten days previous to the 16th of February, on which day Captain Butler, who communicated this information, left that Iſland in the ſhip Henrietta, Capt. Houſton.

Brig Governor Johnſton, Andrews. Brig Swan, Milleken, from Portland, Caſco Bay. Schooner Ranger, Harriſon, from Edenton, N. Carolina. Sloop New-York Packet, Shaw, from Charleſton, S. Carolina. Schooner Whim, Orne, from Matinique, bouud to Salem.

Schooner Eſſex, Lee, from Bilboa. Scooner ———, Hodſkiſs, from Baltimore. Sloop Nancy, Hill, from Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Hawk, Dunham, from Charleſton, S. C. Schooner Preſident, Bull, Charleſton. Schooner Betſey, Williams, from New-York. Brig Nancy, Ilſington, from Wilmington, N. C. owned in Portland, Caſco-Bay. Schooner Lydia, Weſton, from Plymouth. Schooner William Lindſay, Williams, from Norfolk. Schooner Succeſs, Soames from Boſton. Schooner Molly, Diſland, from Guadaloupe, bound to Wilmington.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
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Robin Hood,	Mr. Darley.
Little John,	Mr. Wignell.
Scarlet,	Mr. Francis.
Bowman,	Mr. Warrell.

Archers, Meſſrs. Bliſſett, Warrel, jr. De Moulins, Lee, Baſon, &c. &c.

Allen-a-Dale,	Mr. Darley, jr.
Stella,	Miſs Willems.

Shepherdeſſes, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Rowſon, Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Finch, and Miſs Rowſon.

Viſitors of the Foreſt.

Rutteken,	Mr. Bates.
Friar Tuck,	Mr. Whitlock.
Edwin,	Mr. Marſhall.
Clorinda,	Mrs. Warrell.
Annette,	Mrs. Francis.
Angelina,	Miſs Broadhurſt.

With the Origenal Overture, by Baumgarten. *The reſt of the Muſic and Accompaniments compoſed by* Shield; *with additional Airs, by Mr.* Reinagle.

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10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
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23. State of Georgia.

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The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

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February 4. dtf

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RUSSIA DUCK,
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AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. dam

Parry and Muſgrave,

Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

AVIS.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Françaiſe de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap ſont venus chercher un aſile dans les Etats Unis ſont informés que la République leur accorde un paſſage pour France. Ils ſont invités en conſéquence a ſe préſenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Conſuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Françaiſe une & indiviſible.

(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux ſtile*)

Le Miniſtre Plénipotentiare de la République Françaiſe.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above notice in their paper. 8t

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Juſt Imported,
From London, Dublin, and Glaſgow,
And now opening for ſale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-ſtreet,*
A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchеſter ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry. d

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, and Portſmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794. tuw&ftf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31ſt of laſt month, the ſubſcriber addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *Thomas Pearſall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*, merchant in New-York, incloſing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorſed on the back thereof in theſe words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*—*Eben. Huntington.*"—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of ſaid *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Poſt-Office on ſaid 31ſt January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were ſeverally addreſſed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requeſted to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorſed, I think was a York bank bill, and ſome others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any perſon diſcovering the Thief, and returning the Money, ſhall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of thoſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.